

RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND

DIVIDED

Vol. X.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1829.

No. 510.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, Dec. 2.	Fayetteville, Dec. 3.	Newbern, Dec. 5.	Petersburg, Dec. 1.
Brandy, Cogniac, - - -	gall. 100 120	140 175	150 175	125 200
Apple, - - -	33 35	30 32	40 45	23 50
Peach, - - -	- - -	45 50	75	45 75
Bacon, - - -	lb. 7 10	6 7 1/2	7 8	10 12 1/2
Beeswax, - - -	22 25	21	20	22 25
Butter, - - -	15	10 15	20 25	12 25
Coffee, - - -	11 14	13 16	12 14	12 16
Corn, - - -	bush. 55 60	40 45	32	40 45
Cotton, - - -	lb. 7 1/2 8	8 1/2 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2 10 1/2
Candles, mould, - - -	bush. 15 16	14	15	12 15
Flaxseed, rough, - - -	bush. - - -	85 90	70 80	- - -
Flour, - - -	bbl. 500 550	400 475	600 650	550 600
Fish, - - -	lb. - - -	25 28	30 35	- - -
Feather, - - -	- - -	125 150	125 150	100 125
Ga. Holland, - - -	gall. 40 45	50	38 40	35
Country, - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 11500
Iron, - - -	ton. 8	6 7	6 7	6 7
Lard, - - -	lb. 150 175	250 300	- - -	150 200
Line, - - -	gall. 28 28	30 33	30 32	30 37 1/2
Molasses, - - -	- - -	7 1/2 8	8 10	7 8
Nails, Cut, assorted, - - -	keg. - - -	25 27	- - -	- - -
Oats, - - -	bush. - - -	700 75	- - -	550 600
Powder, American, - - -	keg. 125	140 175	120 125	150 200
Ram, Jamaica, - - -	gall. 80 90	70 8	80 95	100 150
West India, - - -	30 34	45 50	40 42	36 37 1/2
New England, - - -	cwt. 250 275	400 450	300 325	400 500
Wine, - - -	- - -	1000	800	650 700
Shot, - - -	- - -	75 80	80 100	70 75
Salt, Liverpool, - - -	bush. 45 50	75	55 60	- - -
Turkey Island, - - -	cwt. 700 1000	900 1100	900 1000	700 1300
Sugar, Brown, - - -	lb. - - -	175 20	18 25	16 25
Loaf, - - -	- - -	150 175	180 180	125 150
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder, - - -	- - -	120	125 150	- - -
Young Tyson, - - -	cwt. 40	250 300	- - -	100 120
Yellow, - - -	lb. 8 9	7 7 1/2	9 10	- - -
West, - - -	- - -	75 80	100	95 100
Whisky, - - -	gall. 28 30	24 26	35	28 30
Wine, Madeira, - - -	- - -	250 400	300 400	250 500
Tenard's, - - -	- - -	150 175	160 200	- - -
Sherry, - - -	- - -	160 225	200 250	- - -
Port, - - -	- - -	70 80	100 12	- - -
Malaga, - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Will be hired out for the ensuing year, the Negroes belonging to Andrew and Elizabeth Murdock, before the Court House in Hillsborough, on the 25th inst.

J. J. Freeland, Guardian.

NOTICE.
ON Saturday the 19th inst. at the dwelling house of the late Samuel Thompson, deceased, I will offer for sale, on a credit of six months, with bond and good security, three negro children.

J. W. Norwood, Admr.

December 1. 09-3w

FOUND.
A Saddle was found in the road opposite the dwelling of the subscriber on Friday last. The owner can have it on application and paying for this advertisement.

Thos. Anderson.

December 1. 09-

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having qualified at November term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as administrator on the estate of SAMUEL KIRKPATRICK, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or no notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Samuel Kerr, Admr.

December 1. 09-

SALE.
Will be sold on Thursday the 31st inst. at the dwelling house of Samuel Kirkpatrick, deceased, the household and kitchen furniture of said deceased, consisting of beds, tables, chairs, and a variety of other articles. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Samuel Kerr, Admr.

December 1. 09-

NOTICE.
LOST on Tuesday evening the 24th ultimo, in Hillsborough, or on the road that leads to Milton, a pair of SPECTACLES, with silver temples and a thread wrapped in one of the temples. The spectacles were enclosed in a steel case, which opened at the side by a spring. Any information of them, if left at the printing office or communicated to the subscriber, will be thankfully received.

John Reding, Sen.

Little River, November 1. 09-2w

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having been qualified as administrator on the estate of SAMUEL O'DANIEL, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims on the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or no notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Green O'Daniel, Admr.

November 24. 08-3w

NOTICE.
THE copartnership of TURNER & PHILLIPS has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern, are requested to close their accounts, by cash or bond.

Josiah Turner.

Wm. H. Phillips.

November 17. 07-

NOTICE.
THE business with in future be carried on under the firm of JOSIAH TURNER & Co. in the same house formerly occupied by Turner & Phillips, where they are now receiving, direct from New-York, a large and extensive assortment of

Wm. Huntington.

August 18. 94-t

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.
THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal support which he has heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues his shop at his old stand, opposite the court house, where he keeps a handsome assortment of Watches and Jewellery, which he will sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere. He has also received a neat assortment of materials, and is prepared to repair watches and clocks at the shortest notice, and warrant to perform well. All work from a distance will be well executed and promptly attended to. All kinds of silver work made at the shortest notice.

Lemuel Lynch.

August 19. 84-tf

NEW CASH STORE.
THE subscribers have commenced opening a large and general assortment of Merchandise, which consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery.

together with a quantity of FINE WARE.

They flatter themselves that they will be able to supply all those who may wish to purchase on very reasonable terms; and therefore solicit those who may think proper to favor them with their custom, to come and examine for themselves.

Moore & Lea.

Pleasant Grove Orange county,

October 26. 04-

JOB PRINTING.

Executed at this office, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

Robert F. Pleasant.

October 25. 04-

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina.

In obedience to the directions of the act of assembly of 1827, entitled "An act concerning the Public Treasury," the public treasury submits the following

REPORTS AND ESTIMATES.

The balance of cash remaining in the public treasury to the first of November 1828, as reported to the general assembly of that year, and for which the public treasurer is charged in the books of this office, amounted to \$393,348 59

The receipts at the treasury from the 1st of November 1828, to the 1st of November 1829 the end of the present fiscal year, have consisted of the following sums, viz.

Cash received for arrears of taxes per exhibit A. 1,820 92
Ditto, additional returns of taxes, per exhibit B. 477 89
Ditto, 10th Maywood, late public treasurer, by his executor, per exhibit C. 1,599 26
Ditto, balance due for sales of public land near Raleigh, per exhibit D. 1,291 37
Ditto, Jon W. Rae, for money loaned. 2,000 00
Ditto, funds for sale of lands and negroes, per exhibit E. 9,581 60
Ditto, ditto for public land. 100 00
Ditto, interest. 532 93
17,403 97

Bank Newbern, for tax 1 per cent. on 122 shares of stock for 1829, and payable 1st October. 6,182 00
Bank Cape Fear, for tax 1 per cent. on 925 shares of stock for 1829, and payable 1st October. 9,925 00
Dividend on 2,762 shares of stock in the State Bank of North Carolina, at 2 1/2 per cent. for 6 months ending 31 Dec. 1828. 6,916 60
Ditto on 155 shares of stock in the Bank of Newbern, at 3 per cent. for 6 months ending 31 Dec. 1828. 610 00
Ditto on 10 shares of stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, at 2 per cent. for six months ending 30 June, 1829. 20 00
Ditto on 155 shares of stock in the Bank of Newbern, at 2 per cent. for six months ending 30 June, 1829. 310 00
Ditto on stock in Humber Turnpike Company, payable 2d February, 1829. 400 00
Amount of taxes received by the revenue of 1828, payable in the treasury 1st October, 1829, and not otherwise appropriated. 64,337 55
An aggregate of 195,165 12

Deduct disbursements at the treasury from the 1st of November, 1828, for which vouchers have been delivered to the comptroller and by him allowed, 121,151 00

Showing a balance of cash remaining in the public treasury's hands to the first of November, 1829, to be 74,014 12

The disbursements during that period, and thus deducted, consists of the following items:

General assembly 30,704 63
Executive department 3,066 77
Treasury department. 2,636 25
Comptroller's department, 1,278 70
Department of state 1,374 30
Adjutant general's office 223 05
Public printers 900 00
Executive council 87 00
Judiciary 25,875 51
Arsenal 200 00
Sheriffs for settling taxes 937 50
Congressional elections 527 31
Electoral elections 1,395 07
Electorals 391 47
Repairs of the state house 279 47
Public library 112 50
State Bank of North Carolina for deferred payment 3,356 24
Pensionary 280 00
Miss Widley M. Blakeley 600 00
Surveying & selling Cherokee lands 1,165 80
Romuald Saunders, commissioner 47 48

Rosnoke Navigation Company, 1st, 2d and 3d instalments, as directed to be paid by resolution of 1828 15,000 00
Governor's house 748 58
Expenses of surveying and selling land and negroes of the late public treasurer 3 00
Contingencies 4,476 31
Treasury notes burnt 17,731 89
Money burnt 130 35
Bogus banks 18 00
121,151 00

For the enumeration and bribe payment of the disbursements on account of the allowance or drafts made by the General Assembly, and warrants issued by the Governor, as required by the 11th section of the act of the Assembly of 1827, the printed statement of the Comptroller, prepared for the use of the members of the present General Assembly, is respectfully referred to. The enumeration and specification of the disbursements therein stated, agree with the vouchers on which payments have been made by the Public Treasurer, and with the entries in the books of his office.

In addition to the receipts and disbursements as Public Treasurer, there have been received from the 1st of Nov. 1828, to the 1st of Nov. 1829, the funds of Internal Improvement, Literary and Agricultural. The following estimates will show the receipts and disbursements as Treasurer of each fund, during that period.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The balance of cash remaining in the hands of the public treasurer, as reported to the assembly of 1828, to the 1st of November of that year, 26,559 00

Cash received on sundry notes given for purchases of Cherokee lands, appropriated by law to this fund, 4,182 70
Ditto, dividend on 1,304 shares of stock in the Bank of Newbern, at 3 per cent. ending 31st Dec. 1828, which is appropriated to this fund, 2,608 00
Ditto, on 1,358 shares of stock, Bank of Cape Fear, at 3 per cent. ending 31st December, 1828. 2,710 00
Ditto, on the above shares of stock, Bank of Newbern, at 2 per cent. to 30th June, 1829. 2,608 00
Ditto, on the above shares of stock, Bank of Cape Fear, at 2 per cent. to 30th June, 1829. 2,715 00
10,648 00

Aggregate of receipts, 31,389 70

Deduct disbursements from the 1st November, 1828, to the 1st November, 1829, as particularly enumerated in exhibit marked H, for which vouchers have been delivered to the comptroller, 12,949 28

Balance remaining to the first of November, 1829, 8,440 42

LITERARY FUND.

The balance of cash remaining on hand to the 1st of November, 1829, as reported to the general assembly of that year, 3,075 00
The receipts from the 1st of Nov. 1828, to the 1st of Nov. 1829, as treasurer of this fund, have consisted of the following items, viz.
Entries of vacant land, 4,400 09
Internal tax, 2,715 38
Auction tax, received of sheriff. 648 78
Dividend on stock appropriated to this fund - Bank of Newbern, on 359 shares, at 2 per cent. to 31st Dec. 1828. 718 00
Ditto on the above shares to 30th June, 1829. 718 00
Bank of Cape Fear, on 704 shares, at 2 per cent. to 31st Dec. 1828. 1,408 00
Ditto on the above shares to 30th June 1829. 1,408 00
4,233 00

Dividend on stock owned by this fund:

State Bank of North Carolina, on 282 shares, at 2 1/2 per cent. for 12 months, to 31st December, 1828. 705 00
Bank of Newbern, on 141 shares, at 2 per cent. to 31st Dec. 1828. 282 00
Ditto on the above shares, to the 30th June, 1829. 282 00
Bank of Cape Fear, on 50 shares, at 2 per cent. to 31st Dec. 1828. 100 00
Ditto on the above shares, to the 30th June, 1829. 100 00
1,409 00

Dividend, Cape Fear Navigation Company, for the

year 1898, paid 11th February, 1899, 361 70
Bills, for 1899, paid 3d July 1899, 392 86
Appropriated by law to this fund, 754 56
Balance on hand to 1st Nov. 1892, 16,308 18

AGRICULTURAL FUND.

Amount received on balance reported to be due from clerks and clerks and masters, and on the returns made during this year, from the 1st Nov. 1892, to 1st of Nov. 1893, per exhibit G 1,199 21

The balance on hand to the 1st November, 1893, as reported to the last general assembly 251 05

1,350 26

Product disbursements during that period, for which vouchers have been delivered to the comptroller and allowed, per exhibit G 659 87

Making a balance of 781 06

Which by act of assembly of 1895 is transferred to the Literary fund, when added, makes that fund amount to 17,039 24

From the foregoing estimates, the cash remaining in the Public Treasury to the 1st of Nov. 1893, and for which the treasurer is accountable, consists of the following sums:

Amount of cash on hand as public treasurer, 74,014 13

Due to treasurer of the board of internal improvement, 8,440 08

Due to, ditto, literary fund, 16,308 18

Due to, ditto, agricultural fund, 721 06

Aggregate, 99,483 84

There has been deposited in the banks of this state, and remains to the credit of the public treasurer to the 1st November, 1893, the following sums:

State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, 43,800 99

Bank of Newbern, ditto, 22,561 43

Bank of Cape Fear at Fayetteville, 12,269 80

78,631 18

Treasury notes remaining in the vaults, 21,112 69

99,483 34

In pursuance of the act of last session, directing sales of the several tracts of land purchased by the state at the sale of the land and negroes of the late John Haywood, no sales have been made, as will be seen by exhibit F, amounting to \$7,191. Bonds have been taken, payable one, two and three years, with interest from the day of sale, (except where the purchaser elected to make them payable in one and two years,) which are on file in this office. A report of the sales has been made to the comptroller, and the respective purchasers are properly charged in the books of this office. The amount which the state is due for the several tracts of land is \$6,300. The sales under this act of assembly exceed the price given by the state, the sum of \$391.

The appropriation of \$6,000 to the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company, was paid as directed by resolution of assembly, in one and two instalments; on payment of each, bonds with securities were given by the president of the company, and the conveyances, as directed by the act of assembly, have been executed by the company and are on file in this office.

The receipts on the bonds assigned by the executors of the late John Haywood, to be applied in part payment of the judgment, the state against him in Wake county court, will appear from the exhibit C. But a small part of the bonds have been collected. On this judgment some fascias were issued against the devisees under the will of the late John Haywood.

A February term of Wake county court, 1893 judgment was rendered against the real estate, and the same commenced in the hands of the devisees. The devisees being minors, were by law, entitled to a stay of twelve months on the judgment, which will be out at the county court or said county, to be held the third Monday of February next. From which term an order of sale will issue, commanding the sheriff to sell the land for cash. Unless some person is appointed, with authority to bid on behalf of the state, or power is given to the sheriff to sell on a credit, the land, although valuable, will not sell for its value.

The suits that have been commenced against the securities of the public treasurer, are now at issue in Wake superior court, under the management of the attorney general and Gavin Hogg, esq.

The commissioners appointed by the act of the assembly of last session, for selling the reversionary interest of the state in the lands formerly occupied by the Tuscarora Indians, have according to the provisions of the act, made a report of the sales to the public treasurer, with the bonds taken from the purchasers, amounting to \$2,977 87, payable in instalments of one year from the 17th of March, 1893, which are on file in this office. The greater part of the bonds are for sums under one hundred dollars. By the act, it is made the duty of the public treasurer to collect them as they become due. No authority is given for him to place them in the hands of an attorney or agent for collection. The duties of the treasury office will not admit of his

personal attention. It is respectfully submitted, whether directions should not be given for the bonds to be put into the hands of the solicitor of that district for collection, in case payment is not made in a reasonable time after they become due.

The books containing the accounts of the sales of the Cherokee lands, have been copied as directed by the resolution of the last session of the assembly. They have been examined and certified by the Secretary of State, and the originals deposited in his office.

The demand against Doctor Fabius J. Haywood has been liquidated as authorized by the resolution of the last session of the general assembly. He has given bonds with security in three instalments, each for the sum of \$261 75, making the sum of \$785 25, payable from the 20th August, 1893, payable the 10th of January, 1894, and 2, which sum has been passed to the credit of J. H. Haywood, as the public treasurer.

Also the demand against John H. Haywood, as surety for Susan Schaub and David Royter has been liquidated as directed by resolution of the last session of the general assembly in his behalf, and four bonds have been given with security, for the sum of \$337 75, payable the first of January, 1894, 1, 2 and 3, with interest from the 20th August, 1893, for which he has charged in the books of this and the comptroller's office.

The amount of the treasury not a remaining in circulation, according to the report of the public treasurer to the last session, and redeemable on the treasury on the first of November, 1893, is \$3,530 20

The amount burnt by the committee of finance of last session, according to their report, was 7,781 89

Which deducted, with those on hand, shows the amount of treasury notes now in circulation, of those directed by acts of assembly to have been issued, to be 26,633 61

The financial state of the state, and will continue to increase the demand for payment, which, with the contingent charges of government for the next fiscal year, may reduce the funds of the treasury so low, as to require some aid before the receipt of the ensuing year. In this event, it would be well for some provision to be made, to authorize a loan to be obtained from some of the banks of the state or the deposit of treasury notes or otherwise.

The regulations of the treasury department by the act of 1892, have been found on experiment to be wise and salutary. The accountability is all guarded by the monthly settlements, and checks on the disbursements introduced by the system in keeping the books of the office. The duties of the office, however, are considerably increased thereby, added to those required of the public treasurer in attending to the demand for payment of the treasury notes, which of late has been great, on account of their mutilated state, and again issuing them, when asked for, respectively made known, under the hope that provision will be made for giving such assistance as will enable the public treasurer faithfully to discharge the duties of the office.

The receipts and disbursements on account of the agricultural fund, and disbursements of the board of internal improvement, will appear by the exhibits G and H.

The account of the balances due to the state from the 1st of Nov. 1892, to the 1st of Nov. 1893, and statements of the different branches of the revenue and alliances to the sheriffs for services, as allowed by the comptroller, and the expenses or statements of the affairs of the banks of the state, as far as they during the last year, are now with submitted.

All which is respectfully submitted.
WM. ROBAR
Public Treasurer.

November 16th, 1893.

STATISTICS OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE, AND REPORT OF THE PRESENT SULTAN.

For the year 1893. The empire is estimated to contain 47,744 square miles, of which 10,000 are in Europe. Its European population is, however, calculated in different ways. Bala makes 9,500,000, Hassel 10,833,000, while according to some, it is 10,600,000. Of population hardly more than 2,371,000 are Mahometans; the rest are Jews, and Christians. Of these, 3,000,000 are Greeks, 300,000 Jews, and 80,000 Armenians. The sum total of the population of Turkey in Europe, Asia and Africa, is 23,650,000 souls.

The amount of the revenue of the empire is only about 2,900,000 sterling; but the expenditure of the state does not exceed 275,000. The national debt amounts to between seven and eight millions. The military or revenue just mentioned, belongs to the public treasury of Turkey; there is, however, another branch of revenue, derived from presents, inheritances, the imperial donations, and certain taxes for areas, which belongs to the *shahane* or *kharazim* (imperial treasury). The amount of this fund is said to be enormous, and each Sultan is required to add to its bulk by a given sum proportional to the length of his reign.

Since the destruction of the Janissaries, it is impossible to estimate precisely the military force of the Turks, but before that event, the regular troops amounted to 30,000 cavalry, and 124,000 infantry, and the feudal militia was composed of 120,000 men, of whom the greater part was cavalry. The naval force amounted in 1893 to 31 ships of the line, 31 frigates, 8 corvettes, and 30 gun-boats, carrying altogether about 2990 cannons and 5500 men. This portion, however, of defensive means was crippled at the battle of Navarino.

Turkey in Europe contains one town of 500,000 inhabitants, five of 30,000, twelve of 20,000, and twenty of 10,000. The order of the Crescent was instituted by Selim III. in the year 1807, and is divided into three classes. The reigning sovereign takes the following titles: We, the Sultan, son of a Sultan, Shahan, Mahmaud II. Kan, son of the victorious Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid, by the infinite grace of the Creator of the world and eternal God, and by the mediation and miraculous act of Mahomet Mustapha, chief of the prophets, whom the benediction of God preserves; servant and master of the cities of Mecca, Medina and Kairi, towards which the eyes of the whole world are turned in the time of prayer, Padishah of the great cities of Sambooul, Edrene and Bursa, whom all the king regard with envy.

The reigning Padishah, or Grand Sultan of the Ottoman empire, Mahmoud II. was born on the 30th July, 1785, and ascended the throne 28th July, 1808. He is the eighteenth generation from Osman I. the founder of his dynasty, and the 30th sovereign of that dynasty. The hereditary Prince is his eldest son, Abdul Mehid, who was born 20th April, 1824. He has besides another son two years old, and four daughters.

The following are the most striking and important reforms which the present Sultan has introduced into his empire. These innovations, of which we shall briefly mention the most important, prove that there is a great tendency in the Turkish empire to new ideas, and that, however we have been deceived in our estimate of the Sultan's character, the whole of his opinions accord with the present state of European civilization.

By the hattisheff of the 30th of June, 1835, the Sultan renounced the right of confiscation, hitherto assumed by the Porte, of the property of all public officers condemned to suffer death. He has reformed a number of abuses in the Ottoman marine; introduced a better system of discipline among the sailors, and taken means to ameliorate the education of cadets in that department, as regards maneuvering and naval evolutions.

He has published a series of ordinances, having for their object the more perfect administration of the police in the capital, the determining of the rights of corporate bodies, and the affording of protection to the rajahs, or subjects of Mahometan.

He has established a better arrangement for the prevention and extinction of fires. Formerly the men employed on this service were often themselves the incendiaries, or the oppressors of those who suffered from the fires by odious extortions and vexations, particularly the rajahs.

He has likewise established better order among the street porters, visiting with punishment all those who are disorderly.

He has erected manufactories of cloth, and of arms for the army. He has established telegraphs on the heights surrounding the capital. He has purchased an English steamboat, for the service of the government. It was in this vessel he embarked, when he was last absent for the space of three days from his capital. Before his time, no Sultan dared to trust his person on the open sea.

He has founded a school for the education of dragomans or interpreters. The French language has already been taught in this school.

He has attempted to separate the military and civil powers, which are at present united in the persons of the Pashas. The Pashas have hitherto collected the revenues of the provinces in their government on their own account, contenting themselves with merely paying a portion into the imperial treasury, under the name of a contribution. The Sultan has tried to collect these revenues on account of the state, assigning fixed incomes to the provincial governors. The project has not, however, succeeded, having had to encounter too powerful an opposition on the part of the Pashas.

He has established military hospitals and spacious barracks, in which order and elegance are united. After a previous deliberation with the Mullas and Ulemas he has granted permission to medical persons to dissect human bodies after death, a thing interdicted by law.

In conclusion, we cannot pass by in silence his resolution to have two of his children inoculated for the small-pox by French physicians. English Paper.

It is said that Rothschild, the great European Banker, has purchased Jerusalem.

The above paragraph going the rounds of the papers, furnishes a subject for reaction, which we shall improve, promising that we do not hold ourselves accountable for facts but intend to deduce from it a few general ideas.

Baron Rothschild is a native of Amsterdam, a Jew, and of humble origin. The earlier part of his life was devoted to the humble occupation of a clothes-dealer. Having gained a small fortune in his vocation, he removed to Manchester, Eng., where he entered into a linen speculation, which at that time was ranging to an enormous extent. He was fortunate, and in a short time amassed a princely fortune. At this juncture, where a man's efforts usually end, his commenced. He removed to London, and by his energy and reputation as a capitalist, soon succeeded in making himself eminently useful to the powers of Europe, in their financial operations. Since that time, his wealth and influence have been increasing, and he now wields beyond all question, the largest capital in the world, and his financial importance is justly considered as exceeding that of some crowned heads in Europe.

He makes one of the political powers of that portion of the world, and is as much to be consulted, respecting their movements, as any other member of the "Holy Alliance." This elevated station he owes to the exercise of his own talents—not to the chances of war or the fortunate possession of public favour. Not a cent has been added to his stores by a nation or an individual, as a favour, but all has been earned by fair and honourable services. His talents and merit, compared with those of the princes and generals who receive the homage of the world, are certainly of a superior order, and entitle him to an honourable place in the record of history.

It is said in a letter from Smyrna, which is copied in the English papers without comment, that he has engaged to furnish to the Sultan the enormous sum of 350,000,000 piasters, at three instalments, on condition of the Sultan's engaging for himself and his successors, to yield to him the sovereignty of Jerusalem, and the territory of ancient Palestine, which was occupied by the twelve tribes. Here he will call around him the weak by Israelites of Europe, and the scattered tribes of his nation, and with these materials he will reconstitute the strength of that people, which we have the authority of Scripture for believing will again be joined together. Possessed of a "land flowing with milk and honey," and of a capital and skill unsurpassed by an equal body of men upon the globe, what a field for enterprise and improvement is before him! How different the acquisition from the bloody conquests which have heretofore marked the changes among nations. By the energy of talent, he has fired his way to a nation, which the progress in intellect has only hoped of attainment by political chance, and even through violence. A conquest like this has never before been witnessed, and should it prove true, Baron Rothschild forms the head of a new class of conquerors, to whom future ages will look with admiration and respect.

American Manufacturer.

THE CONSPIRACY OF THE JANISSARIES.—The following extract from Constantinople gives an account of the arrest and execution of the conspirators in Turkey.

The new conspiracy of the Janissaries was defeated just before it broke out. The object is said to have been to murder all the great men of the Empire, and all the Franks now here, and to restore the ancient order of things. They were proceeded against with the firmness peculiar to the present government.

"The occupation of Adrianople perhaps heightened the courage of the Janissaries, on the supposition that they would be supported by the Russians, as even the heads of the Guilds, who were always connected with Janissaries, positively refused to obey the order for all Mussulmans to take arms. At this critical moment began the arrest and execution of the chiefs of this conspiracy at Daoud Pacha, where the Seraskier resides. When they were got rid of, the execution of the others at Constantinople commenced, and there are still daily executions here at the corners of the streets and in the market places. Several coffee houses frequented by the conspirators were pulled down. The executions take place in a new manner; I have witnessed several. Formerly the criminals were beheaded, standing with their hands tied behind them, the executioner holding by the hair of the head, now they are made to kneel, their bodies bent forward, and the head bare. The executioner puts an olive into their mouths, makes them a speech in their fashion, and flourishes his sabre several times as if he were going to strike. In some instances this is continued some time, probably to prolong the criminal's fear of death; in others, the speech was very short. The sabre is two feet and a half long, curved towards the point, and the executioner wields it with both hands with such ease, that the point always struck against the pavement. The head, which sometimes rolled several paces, was placed under the criminal's arm, with the face turned towards the feet. The heads of those who were not Turks were placed between their feet. A table in the form of a heart stated the crime of the delinquent; it was fixed on the body, and both left exposed. Formerly the execution was for three days,

but now the bodies are cast into the sea the following morning.

Count Diebitzsch.—A late German paper gives the following description of the personal appearance and habits of Gen. Diebitzsch, the great Russian General, which may be interesting to our readers.

Count Diebitzsch is small in person and nearly of the same stature as Napoleon; he resembles him likewise in many military qualities. Those who have an opportunity of being near him person are lavish in their praise of him; and speak in the highest terms of his fitness for a commander; his activity; his circumspection; his presence of mind; the acuteness of his observations; which derives advantage from the most striking fault of his adversary. He sleeps but four hours out of twenty-four, and passes the greater part of the night in dictating orders, or on horseback, reconnoitre the outposts and making dispositions for the next day. His meals are extremely frugal, and the shortest possible duration. In a special intercourse he is the polished courtier; kind and affable to his friends; and he never fails to take particular notice of military men of any grade, who have in any way distinguished themselves.

The marriage, by procuration, Ferdinand 7th of Spain, to Maria Christina, daughter of France, King of the Two Sicilies, took place at Naples in September last. Ferdinand has now had four wives; and in his 45th year. His present wife was born in 1806, and of course 23 years younger than her husband. His first queen was Maria Antonette, Princess of Naples, who died in 1806. His second, Isabella Maria Francisca of Portugal, (sister of Emperor Don Pedro) who died 1818. His third Maria Josephe, niece of the king of Saxony. She died in the present year. The new queen of Spain is said to be one of the most beautiful, intelligent and accomplished females of this age. She was educated in the most liberal manner, and possessed a most liberal mind. This must be remembered, is court parlance. It is added that the Emperor of both Naples and Spain were reported to be very desirous to see the march, as far as to the politics in Spain. And that she was sent to make the Spanish ambassador who was sent to Naples, and her hand for his master, acquainted with the liberality of sentiments; at the same time create surprise in him that she addressed him in the Spanish language, of which she was perfectly mistress. She is half sister of the Dutchess of Berry of France, (whose son the Duke of Bordeaux, is the cherished heir presumptive to the throne of France) and half sister to the Countess of the Infant Paul, brother of Ferdinand residing at Madrid. At the last date the Dutchess of Berry was said to be on a journey to the south of France to meet her sister in her way to Madrid; the latter was accompanied by her father the King of Naples, and splendid retinue. Ferdinand has a issue by either of his former wives and it has been said, the have which he has negotiated his new alliance, was occasioned by his desire to have direct issue to the crown. In case of failure in the direct line, the eldest son of the Infant Paul will inherit the throne.

The Pasha.—However familiar the title may be to European ears, it real meaning and derivations are scarcely familiar even to the "word-dite" few. The word itself is compounded of the Persian "par" shah, or the shah's foot; and is a standing memorial of the designation, which according to Xenophon, Cyrus bestowed on his officers of state; calling them his feet, hands, eyes and ears. Those entrusted with domestic affairs were styled the "eyes"; the secret emissary was termed "ear"; the tax gatherer "the warrior"; "the foot"; a judge, as mouth piece of the "tongue of equity." Of note an institution as this is name of the present Turkish Pasha who in their several capacities Governor, General, Vizier, or Minister, are appositely styled the "feet of their master."

CONTEST OF RAIL ROAD CARRIAGES.—The last Liverpool papers contain some interesting details relative to the trial locomotive steam engines on the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad, for a premium of \$500, offered by the directors of that company. In relation to the "Nevelty," an engine weighing tons, 15 cwt, the Liverpool Mercury the 9th says:—

"The engine of Messrs. Baines and Co. was the first to start, and it was followed by the engine of Messrs. Baines and Co. The trial was a very interesting one, and it was a great success for the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad. The engine of Messrs. Baines and Co. was the first to start, and it was followed by the engine of Messrs. Baines and Co. The trial was a very interesting one, and it was a great success for the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad.

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